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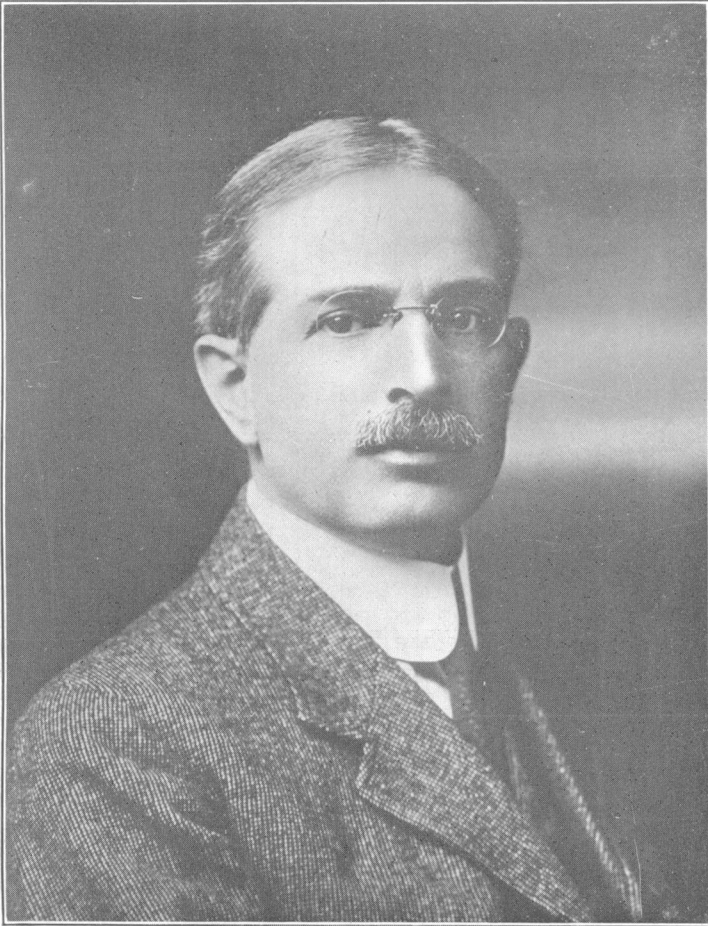
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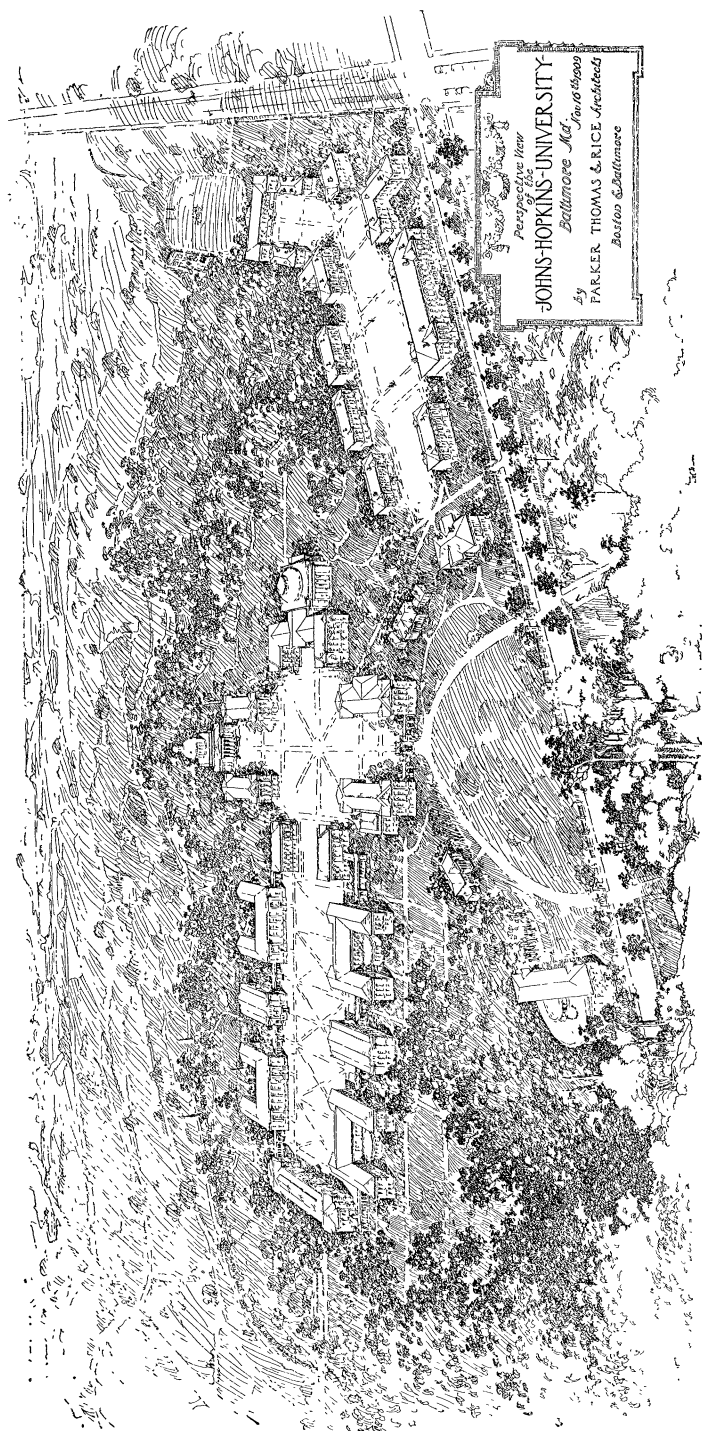
PROFESSOR THEODORE W. RICHARDS,
Retiring President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE

CONVOCATION-WEEK MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

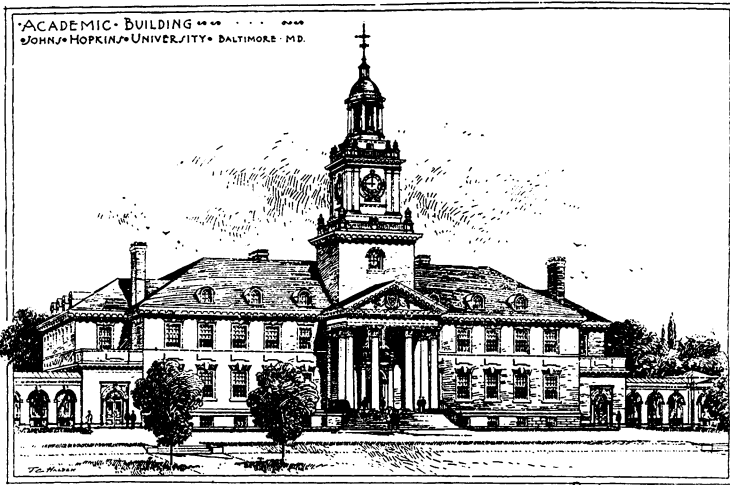
THE American Association for the Advancement of Science and the national scientific societies affiliated with it meet at Baltimore during Christmas week. The meeting was transferred from Boston in order to

reduce as much as possible the need of travel and to be near Washington, where so many scientific men are now assembled in the service of the Government. It was necessary to set an early date for the meeting, as it was expected that the rooms of the Johns Hopkins University, used by the Students Army Training Corps, would be occupied after January first and that college and



*Perspective View
of the
Baltimore Md. 1900*
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
by
PARKER THOMAS & RICE Architects
Boston & Baltimore

ARCHITECT'S PLANS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUILDINGS OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.



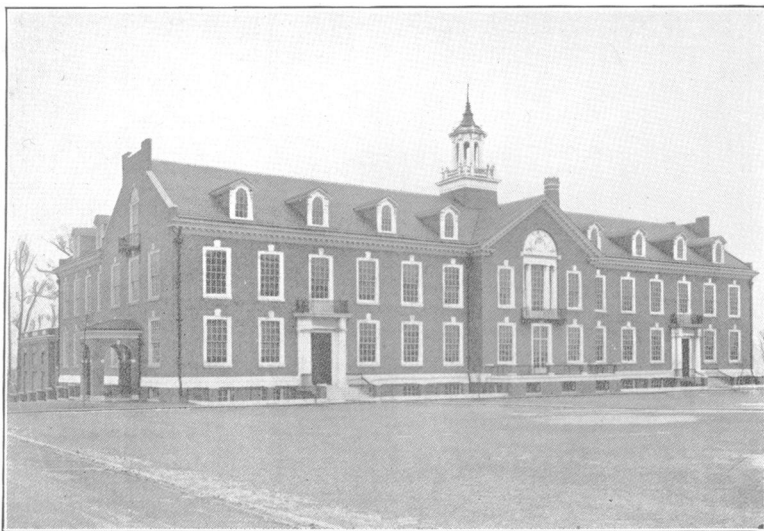
GILMAN HALL.

university teachers would be compelled to resume their teaching on that date. Though the association meets officially through the week the occurrence of Christmas Day on Wednesday has led to placing the sessions on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The formal opening exercises are on Thursday evening, when after remarks by the president of the meeting, Professor J. M. Coulter, head of the department of botany in the University of Chicago and President Frank H. Goodnow, of the Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Theo-



THE CARROLL MANSION AT HOMEWOOD, built in 1803, the architecture of which has been taken as the keynote for the buildings of the Johns Hopkins University.



LABORATORY OF MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

dore W. Richards, director of Wolcott Gibbs Memorial Laboratory and Erving professor of chemistry, Harvard University, gives the address of the retiring president, his subject being "The Conservation of the World's Resources." Professor Richards's classical researches on atomic weights have given him distinction throughout the world, he and Professor Michelson being the two Americans who have been given the international recognition of Nobel prizes in science.

Regular meetings of the sections of the association will be held from Thursday morning to Saturday afternoon. The addresses of the retiring vice-presidents, to be delivered on those days, are as follows:

Section A.—Henry Norris Russell. "Variable stars."

Section B.—William J. Humphreys. "Some recent contributions to the physics of the air."

Section C.—William A. Noyes. "Valence."

Section D.—Henry Sturgis Drinker. "The need of conservation of our vital and natural resources as emphasized by the lessons of the war."

Section E.—George Henry Perkins. "Vermont physiography."

Section F.—Herbert Osborn. "Zoological aims and opportunities."

Section G.—Burton E. Livingston. "Some responsibilities of botanical science."

Section H.—Edward L. Thorndike. "Scientific personnel work in the United States army."

Section I.—George Walbridge Perkins. (In France.)

Section K.—C.-E. A. Winslow. (Section not meeting.)

Section L.—Edward Franklin Buchner. "Scientific contributions of the educational survey."

Section M.—Henry Jackson Waters. "The farmers' gain from the war."

About twenty affiliated societies meet in Baltimore, a somewhat smaller number than usual owing to war conditions. Among them, however, are many of the more important national societies, including those devoted to physics, geology, geography, zoology, botany, entomology, anthropology and psychology.

The meetings were planned before the signing of the armistice and were largely intended to contribute to the solution of war problems. The changed situation makes it possible to take up the immense service

of science to the nation in time of war and its dominating place in the problems of reconstruction.

The American Association met in Baltimore in 1858 and then allowed fifty years to elapse before again visiting the city. In the meanwhile the Johns Hopkins University had been founded and had created in Baltimore one of the great centers for scientific research of the country. Since the meeting of 1908 the university has moved to its new site at Homewood where the picturesque-ness of the situation gives admirable opportunity for architectural development. The Carroll Mansion, built on the grounds in 1803, has been used as the key-note, and the buildings already erected house worthily one of our great universities.

AMERICAN EXPERTS AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE

ACCOMPANYING President Wilson on the *George Washington*, which sailed for France on December 4, were a number of scientific men, scholars and specialists, who, under the direction of Colonel E. M. House, have been engaged since November 10, 1917, in the offices of the American Geographical Society at Broadway and 156th Street, New York, gathering data to be used at the Peace Conference. Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, president of the College of the City of New York, is director of the inquiry and has associated with him many of the best qualified men in the nation.

In September, 1917, as a result of conferences between Colonel E. M. House and President Wilson, Colonel House was authorized to organize forces to gather and prepare, for use at the Peace Conference, the most complete information possible, from the best and latest sources, for consideration by the Peace Commissioners. Colonel House held pre-

liminary conferences with Dr. S. E. Mezes, president of the College of the City of New York; Professor James T. Shotwell, of Columbia University and Professor A. C. Coolidge, of Harvard University.

The inquiry has had a personnel of about 150 people. Among them are: Director Mezes; Dr. Isaiah Bowman, director of the American Geographical Society; Allyn A. Young, head of the department of economics at Cornell University; Charles H. Haskins, dean of the graduate school of Harvard University, specialist on Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium; Clive Day, head of the economics department of Yale, specialist on the Balkans; W. E. Lunt, professor of history, Haverford College, specialist on northern Italy; R. H. Lord, professor of history at Harvard, specialist on Russia and Poland; Charles Seymour, professor of history at Yale, specialist on Austria-Hungary; W. L. Westermann, professor of history at the University of Wisconsin, specialist on Turkey; G. L. Beer, formerly of Columbia University, specialist on colonial history; Cartographer Mark Jefferson, professor of geography, Michigan State Normal College; Roland B. Dixon, professor of ethnography at Harvard.

In addition there are eleven assistants and four commissioned officers of the Military Intelligence Division assigned to the inquiry for special problems on strategy, economics and ethnography. These officers are: Major D. W. Johnson, Columbia University; Major Lawrence Martin, University of Wisconsin; Captain W. C. Farabee, the University Museum, Philadelphia; Captain Stanley Hornbeck, author of "Contemporary Politics in the Far East." The above named, together with map-makers and other assistants, sailed with the Peace Commission on the *George Washington*.